LOUISVILLE:::::NOV. 20, 1847

The Cincinnati Chronicle, referring to the report of the Auditor, makes the following just estimate of the value of Siave-Capital: "Number of Slaves in Kentucky,

Aggregate value, Average value of each individual, \$306 of slavery for the people. They know its injustice.

Estimating the cost of keeping a family, on the lowest scale of comfortable life, the average time. They feel its wrong. And they will half lime as a deliverer who will lift up his voice wisecost of a family of six persons, (including all the The interest on the value of each is \$18 36 per slaves in Kentucky, and we find that the cost of keeping slaves, amounts, in each year, to more than Thirteen Millions of Dollars!

The total valuation of the State is \$254,716,-183. The cost of keeping the Slaves, then, amounts to fire percent, on the entire amount of the enormous tax upon other property would not exist. This, however, is a question in Kenwould be at least equal to what it now is, while

And a very serious question, too-one which cannot be blinked except to her detriment, in

The Compinint-The Answer.

The Parkersburgh (Va.) Gazette complains of the number of citizens leaving the Old Dominion. "Hundreds are going," it says "to the far West. What is to be done? How shall the evil | conquest or purchase, an immense foreign will become almost a wilderness."

To this the Norfolk Herald, a leading Journal of Eastern Virginia, replies:-

Now in this there is nothing that should cause regret in Virginia. Let those who are lured by the prospect of gain, or who really believe that they can better their condition by emigrating to the new States, follow their bent-and take their slaves along with them! The vacuum may cause a momentary weakness, but it will only be to recruit with two-fold vigor. The place of every slave will in time be filled by a hardy, industrious, tax-paying, musket-bearing freeman, of the right stuff to people a free State, which and the sooner (consistently with reason) the bet-

Be not too certain, neighbor, of your conclusion. It may be the reverse of what you suppose; Dr. Ruffner supposes it will, if slavery be continued But this is clear, that the true policy of Virginia and Kentucky, is, to retain their weakness," and at the same, to give freemen a motive to settle in them.

That will stop emigration, and insure immigration-will retain our present population, and add largely to it from other States; and the soon. ald is emphatic on this point, and we honor it for its honesty and candor. It shows that Virginia, and tolerate no suspense!

leading Virginia, the mother, in this great and prosecution of it became thereby National. goodly work !

The Way.

This is "doing the thing" with a vigorous led, they are the men for it.

act with the same vigor! Pit energy against of its existence. energy-meet enthusiasm with enthusiasm-let moral might grapple with moral might-in this gress to declare, by some authentic act, for what great cause, and who would fear the encounter purposes and objects the existing war ought to be or doubt about the result? Up, then, friends,

Mr. Clay's Speech. The great speech of Mr. Clay is not yet out.

Probably it has been published to-day at Lexington. If so, we shall have it early next week. There are some incidents, however, connected with the delivery of the speech, which show the spirit of the man and the occasion, and which most efficacious measures arrest the further pro

for a lie, (referring to the preamble of the waract) and which denounced slavery and the ex- were attained by a treaty of peace.

paused, and in his deepest voice, and most imposing manner, said:

"I regard slavery as a great evil-greatly to be

ed this announcement. "The dullest heart," only be effected and preserved by large standing Maysville, Covington, Lexington, and Franksays one correspondent, "would have beat tumultuously." "I wanted when he said this," de-clares one ardent and true hearted Kentuckian, stance, but which, there would be just cause to 1831 1,100. 1832 1 "to give a yell that would wake the nation."

The orator catching the full force of the feeling around him, and rising with the occasion. ly incompatible with the genius of our Governaffirmed with deeper emphasis, and more stirring ment, and with the character of free and liberal

"Fifty years ago. I advocated the adoption of its own laws, language, cherished religion the Pennsylvania scheme of Emancipation, and and territory, to pursue its own happiness, achad it been made the law, we should have been cording to what it may doem best for itself. entirely rid of the evil of Slavery. And with 6. Resolved, That, considering the series of the added experience, observation, and reflection splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our of these fifty years, I regret-I deeply regret- brave armies and their gullant commanders, du-

height. "I clapped, danced, and shouted," says one usually sober. "I felt like a boy, so glad was I to hear a Kentuckian, talking out so wish only a just and proper adjustment of the large the virtues of incorrant and magnetic fire virtues of the Emperor was marked in his attention to a wretched fate has befallen his name for the beria, and shall be apportioned among the seventies of Liberia as follows: the County of Mr. Tod danced with Mrs. Tod, and were arrayed before us, and we were obliged to the county of Grand Bassa shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have county of Grand Bass bravely for freedom," adds another of our grav- limits of Texasest citizens. "I tell you, my friend," affirms 7. Resolved, That we do, positively and em a young Emancipator, "Old Hal (God bless sire, on our part, to acquire any foreign terrihim!) has this day done a work for anti-slavery tory whatever, for the purpose of propagating

in the South, which will do wonders." But from all accounts-Democratic as well as ted States, into such foreign territory. But from all accounts—Democratic as well as

8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citiThe had overhauled an American brig (the J.
Whig—the most exciting scene of all was, when zens of the United States, who are anxious for W. Huntington) on the night of the 31st Au-Mr. Clay read and took the vote upon his sev- the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if gust, owned in New York, from Rio Janeiro enth resolution. Here he paused, as he did in the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, with the usual assorted slave cargo on board, his speech, and raising his tall form to its utmost are desirous that its purposes and objects are deheight, uttered a short appeal "which thrilled eve- ent and future perils and dangers, with wh zy heart."

"I am now about to offer a resolution on another subject. I hope that this audience-I trust that this people who have hearts-will sustain it. Their honor calls for a response. The common justice which animates and unites them, demands that they should repudiate the thought of acquiring territory for the purpose of extending the

They knew what it was! And as one man a stood. desfening cheer rang out. "No robbery," any state of the weather to the present condition American crew having left her at Loango how, said one. "No robbery for slavery least of of the country. We were now, said he, eaall," exclaimed another. "And," says one of gaged in a bloody war,-that most desolaour correspondents, "the cheer told me, as I ting of all terrors, which, when associated with would tell the world, that Kentucky never was, and never will be, a propagandist of slavery, or

a server or defender of any propagandist." Silence was restored, and Mr. Clay read the

wenth resolution.

witnessed at Lexington; and what bode they? people who will boldly utter himself on the subject \$306 of slavery for the people. They know its injus-HIM as a deliverer who will lift up his voice wise- co will cease. ly, and testify by his example, against this in- How would the present war contrast with justice and wrong. The South wants no slave and never will the curse blacken a foot of Mexi-

can land by our consent. We could give fuller details, as our correspondence is full, too full to be used, but we prefer, capital in the State of Kentucky. The cost with this brief sketch of some of the signs of the alone is deemed in Europe a good interest on property. If these individuals supported themselves, the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees to the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees to the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees to the result in production to the State, time, we give the following new trees to the result in production to the state of the result in the result in production to the state of the Mr. Clay explain and speak for himself. Mean-time, we give the following outline of his speech which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer, with

The Meeting

Gen. LESLIE COMBS called the meeting to der, and hoped that a perfect silence might be observed, as it was probably the last time that the illustrious individual now before them would

ever address a popular assembly. He had resolved to do so on this occasion, from a high sense of duty to himself, and the country. be remedied? If no remedy be applied, Virginia ritory, inhabited by millions of people of diferwould have been unworthy of his past history,

> GEN. Comes then proposed that a President of the meeting be appointed, and named the Hox-George Kourson for that office, who was ac-not spilled their blood as freely? Cordingly chosen. He then proposed as Vice
> Presidents Dr. B. W. Dudley, Wm. Rhodes, Jno.
> W. Hunt, John R. Dunlap, Jacob Hughes, Rab't
> S. Todd, C. C. Moore, M. C. Johnson, Elisha
> Warfield, Wm. C. Benitt, Geo. W. Darnaby,
> Jacob Hughes, Rab't
> S. Todd, C. C. Moore, M. C. Johnson, Elisha
> Warfield, Wm. C. Benitt, Geo. W. Darnaby,
> Jacob Hughes, Rab't
> Stitution. It is true the President has the power Joseph Bryant, C. G. Hart, Geo. W. C. Graves.

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the United States of Amerpeople, and thus prevent even any "momentary ica, and the United States of the Republic of war! If it remains solely with the President, and will be obliged to support, possibly, for an whom war is once declared, to say when it shall indefinite period a distant, and difficult foreign nishes the answer. Freedom is the specific .- for the removal of the army ander the command or a King. You give to one man a power that of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus the Constitution never contemplated er this specific is applied the better. The Her- risdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by coming session, what are the objects of East as well as West, is resolved to meet the out the concurrence of Congress, or even any a way by which even he could be reached, and difficulty in a mood which will brook no delay, consultation with it, although it was in session; made to feel that the people's will governed-he public servants, &c., &c." but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, meant, by impeachment d the war thus brought into existence | Mr. Clay s

Our Carolina friends have raised thirty thouand dollars for the new pro-slavery paper at

Army and Navy of the United States, is left to Washington; they mean to increase it to a cool the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute he did not believe the President would refuse to

spirit. It is like them. For say what you may, United States, Congress, being invested with would be restored. about their extremes and folly, they go to work power to declare war, and grant letters of As to having difficulty in settling a boundary earnestly in whatever they undertake and po marque and reprizal, to make rules concerning line, he (Mr. Clay) would be willing to underit. There is no holding back of dollars or of armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to The truth was that Mr. Polk imagined that daring: they give freely, and fight bravely; and make rules for the government of the land and when Matamoras fell, the Mexicans would sucif a breach is to be made, or a forlors hope to be naval forces, has the full and complete war ma- cumb. Such has been the expectation after eve-But what an example for anti-slavery men! tives, causes and objects of any war, when it far as ever from our object. He referred to the How much might they accomplish, if they would commences, or at any time during the progress obstinacy of the Spanish character, as proved by

4. Resolved, as the further opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Confurther prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that, if after such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become a right and duty of Congress to adopt the (several correspondents having noticed them,) gress of the war, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingen-The parts of Mr. Clay's speech that elicited cy. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to the most applause were those, which announced conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the that he would have died rather than have voted purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prose-

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, When about to introduce the latter subject, he nexing Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their wonder that men of preperty among us do not deplored—and, I will add, fraught with injustice to our fellow beings who are the subjects of ligion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the con-Long, earnest, and deafening appliance follow- sent of the exasperated Mexican people, could taken. In 1831, where stood she? Below armies, and the constant application of militaapprehend, might, in process of time, be extendwe deprecate; therefore, such a union, as wholinstitutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession

and deplore—that that scheme—so wise, so politic, so just, had not been adopted: FOR MY OFIN-IONS NOW ARE PRECISELY WHAT THEY WERE THEN." The enthusiasm here was accomingly at its can practice the virtues of moderation and mag-

slavery, or of introducing slaves from

fined and known; who are anxious to avert pres- and lumber enough for a slave deck. He was may be fraught; and who are also anxious to such a cargo, excepting the lumber. The Ameriproduce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to can brig "Senator," boarded in March last, was

had undergone his own supervision, as the sub- | Cape Frio, she proceeded to Rio under Brazilian ject on which he was about to speak was one colors, where her owners were suffered to strip The audience waited not for the resolution! upon which he wished not to be misunder-

Muny persons had compared the opponents of

Shout followed shout upon its adoption! It part, from the aggression of Eugland. It was seemed as if the pent up feelings of the crowd had, for the first time, an opportunity to flow out, and be expressed. The occasion was literally reveiled in. "I behaved like a boy," said a friend to us, whose heart is devoted to the cause of freedom. "I was drunk with joy, as I heard the pent up feelings of the great and truly summed up in these few words:

"Free trade, and Sailor's Rights." We sought to defend our sailors from being dragged from their ships, and compelled to fight against a country with which we were in amity. We sought to preserve our rights upon the high seas, and not allow Great Britain to sweep us off. Henry Clay speak against slavery as he did."

That war was a war of the people. They willsuch were the signs, unwritten yet spoken,
ed it, and they were in favor of its being carried on. He spoke from actual knowledge, when he stated that Mr. Madison was personally opposed

ration of the objects of that war. It therefore behooves Congress to declare what are the ob-jects, and upon what terms the war with Mexi-

that? For what object was it declared? It was created by the act of Mr. Polk-ratified it is true annum. This for the family is \$110 16 more. extension, nor cluve Territory. Let those, else- by Congress. It was created in consequence of Applying these aggregates to the whole number where, who are for suce som, but do their duty, the order to General Taylor to march upon the Rio Bravo, to a point opposite Matamoras. The President acted thus while Congress was in ses-sion without consulting that body. When, however, supplies were asked for our army, and its dangerous condition stated, Congress voted, whigs and all, (and in this they did as he him-

truth, that sooner than subscribe to such a falsehood, he would lay down life itself.

They had been warned when the annexation of Texas was first mooted, that if they took Texas they would also have to take her wars. The assertion was hooted at. No such fears need be entertained, it was said. The boundaries could all be amicably settled. What, how ever, was the fact? Was not the present wa The momentous question now pre- in consequence of a boundary dispute? At the sented to the American people, of annexing, by very time when our army was ordered to march to Matamoras to take possession of the disputed und vigorous efform of all to preserve and protect boundary. Mr. Slidell was on his way to the bleeding interests and periled honor of our ent races and colors, and placing them on an city of Mexico to enter into negotiations for the country-efforts which can alone attract the equal footing with the free white citizens of this settlement of the dispute. Why not have wait-Republic, permitted no man, who loved his set till Mr. Sidell's mission had been fulcountry to remain silent;—and Henry Clay filled? It had been stated over and over again the

If he had allowed any selfish considerations to the Whigs were enemies of the country, for been as prominent in fighting on the bloody

John Curd, O. H. P. Buird, W. P. Browning, of making treaties; but they are always founded upon acts or resolutions of Congress. He re-The Hon. George Trotter, Richard Spurr, C. C. ferred to the resolution regarding reciprocity. Carr, and Robert A. Athey, acted as Secretaries. and upon which some tea or a dozen treaties have since been founded. If, therefore, on such from the people, how much stronger is the argument when applied to the prolongation Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the when war is once declared, to say when it shall former; and that the immediate occasion of hos- stop, and what are its objects, then may you tilities between the two republics arose out of call the President by what name you please, he the order of the President of the United States is in effect as powerful as a Czar, an Emperor,

Christi to a point opposite to Matamoras, on the Mr. Clay continued to dilate, at considerable East bank of the Rio Brave, within territory length, upon this topic; expressing it as his claimed by both Republics, but then under the ju- conviction, that Congress should declare, at its its citizens; and that the order of the President war, and what should be the conditions of a for the removal of the army to that point, was peace. If the President then remained opposed improvident and unconstitutional, it being with- to a treaty, upon the terms specified, there was

Let Kentucky, the daughter, win the glory of without its previous authority or consent, the nexing any Mexican territory. We do not shall give it hereafter in full, when our readers 2. Resolved, That, in the absence of any for- unoccupied lands. We do not want elbow room; can examine it, and draw from it their own con- to many of our citizens, notified Commodore mal and public declaration by Congress, of the extending, as our limits do, from the Lakes to clusions. objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the it for such purposes and objects as he may deem accede to their wishes. He was already heartithe honor and interest of the nation to require. ly tired of the war, and would doubtless be 3. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the glad enough to adopt any plan by which peace

captures on land and water, to raise and support take, in sixty hours, to secure their co-operation king power of the United States; and, so postry battle. But now, even when we are in the sessing it, has a right to determine upon the mo- "Halls of the Montezumas," we appear to be as their struggles for eight hundred years with the Moors in Sonin.

He spoke of the absurdity of asking indemnity for our losses, of a people who have nothing for believing that the receipts for the same to give us. As to annexing them, he consider month this year, provided of course that navied it would be little short of madness to introduce eight or nine millions of people, speaking a different language, and of a different religion, amongst us, to assist in governing our Republic. Suppose, said he, they do not choose to send delegates, could we appoint them? Would that be carrying out our Constitution, which declares that every citizen shall have a voice in govern-

Mr. Clay came out strongly against the extension of slavery-deploring its existence-but declaring that it was an unavoidable evil where it now exists. He regarded the determination means of avoiding the difficulties which surround this important but delicate subject.

The speech occupied two and a haif hours in its delivery, and but a sketch of its most impor- plaints. tant points is here given. The speaker confined himself closely to his resolutions, and they em- came up yesterday and actually asked for his cute the war with the utmost vigor, until they

Cleveland, Ohio.

How the free State cities grow! How the large majority of slave State cities wane! We realize more visibly the cause of both, and we have left on our hald head, said, in his manmake, openly, their opposition to slavery.

The census of Cleveland, Ohio, has just been ry force-in other words, by despotic sway ex- fort. Now how does she compare with them?

Increase in the last eighteen months, face besides these is doing much more (if that) than "I like a man of grit." holding its own.

Brazil-United States.

about quarrelling after that!

The Sinve Trade.

Lt. Commanding Bell, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Porto Prayo, Oct. 5th, given an account of his cruise in the Boxer.

assemble together in their respective communi- out from Rio with such a cargo, and similarily ties, and to express their views, feelings, and chartered. The master of the J. W. Huntington reports that she (the Senstor) now lies scuther of all her furniture, and then the Govern where the slaves were taken on board.

"In these transactions (says Lieut. Compestllence and famine, was placed in the fore-most rank. manding Bell) you perceive the mode in which the American flag covers and promotes a trade the American flag covers and promotes a trade which no other flag can, and the base uses to

can flag on the southern coast; there being branches of it, as at Ambizetto and at Loungo, owned by Mesars. Boorhows & Hunt, Falem, Mass., who are said to bedeing a feir business in guns, ivory, copper and change; that house sends out from six to eight vessels annually.

"From the same source I uniarstand that upwards of thirty American vessels annually.

Liberia be one of the most important agents for effecting this object at some future, though it may be distant, time? We understand that Governor Roberts, to

whom Lieutenaat Commanding Bell refers, was born in Norfolk, and lived afterwards in Peters-He is described to us as an intelligent and well behaved man, who has exchanged snow deceived many into the belief that she was fications shall be the same; he shall be Pres of the Senate, and give the casting vote to We have the constitution of this new Repub-lic before us. It fills more than seven columns of a printed sheet.

Mr. Vas Buren's Letter.

The first part of Mr. Van Buren's letter consis of a "declaration." "I am sincerely and heartily So grent, continued Mr. Clay, was his regard for end." He rebukes aspirants for the Presidency. If the attention and talents of these aspirant and their partizans are devoted to office seeking, neither the purity of the party, nor the success of its principles, can be secured.

He sava: "But if political schemes and intrigues, however cunnings devised, and honceer profitable they may have beretofore appeared shall in the present emergemy give place to the unceasing and vigorous efform of all to preserve and protect

confidence and support of the democratic massthe result will prove far more auspicious. "However profitable they may have heretofore appeared !" This is keen. But where and to palsy his tongue. "He would rather be right speaking against the war-that they deserted than be President." whom does it point? "The bleeding interests than be President." Was this the case? Have not the Whigs and periled honor if our country!" What does

> "Scarcely ever us the essential welfare of the ountry been in a more critical condition, or its administration ingreater need of the energetic support of those who raised it to power. a probable majority against it in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and but omparatively unimportant subjects as trade and branch of the National Legislature, and but ommerce the President takes his instruction a small, and it \$ to be regretted, not a very harmonious majerity in its favor, in the Senate, it may be cafed upon to vindicate the past

> > "Scarcely ever has the essential welfare of country been in a more critical condition!" How? The administration avows, generally, the principles of the old democratic creed, and Mr. Van Buren is for sustaining the war .-Still he holds a fay of reckoning will come:-

> > instituting enquiries into the necessity of its (the war's) occurrence," he says, "with a view to the just responsibility to public opinion of our

The letter will hardly be considered as cordial

Brend-Stuffs.

A New York peper says: It is estimated that the receipts of flour during the month of November this year, will amount to about one million of bris. The receipts last year, for the month of November, were as an-

RECEIPTS AT TIDE WATER, Nov. 1846.

Nov. 1846. Flour bris. Wheat bush. Fl'r bris. irst week, 282,423 Second week, 196,104 Third week, 240,652 Fourth week, 144,450 122,759 759,694 819,336 943,601

These returns show, that more than nine hundred thousand barrels of flour (reducing the wheat to flour) were received in the month of gation remains uninterrupted so long, will be much larger. Navigation has been open a little receipts of flour, after reducing the wheat, have been nearly four millions of barrels, equal to about six hundred and fifty thousand barrels per happiness require it.

Mard Times.

"Panch" will hugh. He don't know how to do any thing else. He makes fun of the old lady of Thread-Needle Street, and is merry not to acquire territory, as the most certain amid the down-falling of the monied and mighty. Naughty fellow! Yet he is not altogether free from trouble. Listen to his com-

"Money Never NAS SO SCARCE." -- Our Johnny brace all the principles which he advanced and quarter's wages, which was not due till December. "Money," he said, "never was so scarce." Our eldest son, to whom we make a handsome allowance every half-year, made the same appeal, though it was only in August that we paid him a stupendous sum in bank-notes. But what could we do? The dear boy put his arm round our neck, and playing with the one or two hairs directly, if we cry out against the growing in-"not to be a screw."

thousand six hundred and thirty-four! What the English charity. We spit upon the benevoone, except Covington and Louisville, claim back a penny. Contribute now if you will- the right to determine the law and the fac

All right! Our minister, Mr. Tod, has been rived from Audrew Cant, a preacher in some ate. The apportionment, &c., are arranged: complimented, and harmony exists between the part of Scotland, who had a peculiar style of "The representatives shall be elected by and countries. At a Fancy Ball on the 13th Sept., "holding forth." Unfortunate Andrew! What for the inhabitants of the several counties of Ligive our name to some one of them, this would the county of Since shall have one; and all be one of the last that we should select. Rather counties hereafter that shall be admitted into the than have our name connected with this, we every ten thousand inhabitants one representatheir boldness or their talents; but the demon of tant of the county, and does not own real en-Cant is a whining, snuffling, contemptible tate of not less value than one hundred and fifimp, whose company is scorned by Satan him- ty dollars in the county in which he resides,

"Is not Cant," says Carlyle, "the materia prime of the Devil; from which all falsehoods the time of their election." imbecilities, abominations body themselves; from Montserrado county, and two from Bassa county, two from Since county, and two from is itself properly a double—distilled Lie; the each county which may be hereafter incorpora-second power of a Lie." How many persons ted into this republic. No person shall be a Sena-Mr. CLAY commenced by stating his opposition to having his remarks reported until they the line. Having safely landed 500 slaves at line of the count of blooder and the line of the count of the count of blooder and the line of the count of the count of the line of the count of the line of the count of the line of the line of the count of the line of the count of the line of lying! There is the cant of bigotry, and the public of Liberia, and who shall not, when electcant of liberality; the cant of conservatism, and ed, be an inhabitant of the county which he rethe cant of reform; every where the disgusting presents and does not own real estate of not less prive them of any control over the cant of reform; every where the disgusting value than two hundred dollars in the county ty of the firm in that country. spirit of cant thrusts itself, as Satan did among which he represents, and who shall not have atthe Sons of God. The language of the Bible tained the age of twenty-five years. The senaitself has been defiled by the men of cant, as tor for each county who shall have the highest the feast of Aeneas was by the foul beaks and number of votes shall retain his seat four years, claws of the harpies. Over many of the most number of votes two years, and all who are afbeautiful passages of the holy book they have terwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in the present war with Mexico, to those who had opposed the war of 1812 with Great Britain;—
but he denied that such a comparison was just.
In 1812 the war was one of defence, on our "The American factory at this place is the using some of the most expressive language of "Szcrion 1. The supreme executive power: crawled and left their filthy slime. The very office four years," "The American factory at this place is the using some of the most expressive language of "Section 1. The supreme executive power Catharine Beecher and others."

prosperity. She has wealth enough to rise up

I the scriptures with a whining, canting tone that abali be vested in a Pr tion by the efforts to give them the appearance

taking a return cargo of slaves under Brazil- they had life in them, made the eye glisten and them. But the most of them are believed to leave the coast carrying white passengers only." effect with them when they are dead. For a ry; attorney general, all judges of courts, shertless is a shanneful traffic, and ought, if post-time he may succeed in producing some effect; elerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and for even the bones of the prophet brought the all other officers of State, civil and military, dead man to life. He may succeed in advanc-ing his own interests by hiding himself behind vided for by the constitution, or by standing stolen words, which seem to have something in them because their outside looks so beautiful .--The Florimel in Spenser that was made of

There is the cant of philanthropy as well as of religion and patriotism. We often hear men using a set of terms for which they have not the slightest corresponding feeling. The words progress, love, brotherhood, &c., have in them- visions." selves deep significance, and when they come from the heart that feels their force, they are holy words. He that steals them from their sacred use is guilty of the vilest sacrilege. How often have we heard persons ringing changes upon the word love, when every action, every expression of the countenance, was in a state of rebellion, declaring its determination to have nothing to do with the detestable cant. Such persons are not common linrs-they lie in quadratics, to use Carlyle's idea. They take the words that burn," and change them to hateful "words that burn," and change them to hateful ignes fatui with neither light nor heat, which lead the speaker and his hearers floundering into

A call is made in New York for a meeting whom does it point? "The bleeding interests without distinction of country, persuasion or Mexico. The country, at large, is prosperous. Independence of the people. So be it! The umphantly sustained"--we are at a loss to un- freedom, becomes, necessarily, a man of hope willing cheer, and our warmest sympathy.

Rapid Work.

Mr. Clay's resolutions, and a report of peech, were conveyed to Cincinnati in fire hours, and thence were sent by Telegraph to the East. On Monday morning, they were known its support every citizen who is at all interested in all the cities of the sea-board! The Cincinnati Enquirer says:-

"The express was run by that great Land Admiral, Peter Campuell, the agent of Messra. J. & P. VORHEES,-Mr. JOHN VORHEES himself going to Lexington, for the especial purpose of putting it upon the track.

It left Lexington at half past three o'clock, and reached us at nine P. M. By a mistake solely our own, half an hour was lost in getting across the river, which makes the running time five hours. This was the enly express that "Whatever may hereafter be the propriety of reached the telegraph line in time to be transmitted to the East last evening."

A Republic in Africa. Liberia has declared herself free!

It is called, and will be hereafter knows the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Goy. Roberts, a native of Norfolk, and known Read of the change on the 16th Sept., and presented him with an address and a copy of the perity; and concludes with the following appeal: for the people.

"Therefore, in the name of humanity, and irtue, and religion-in the name of the Great God, our common Creator, and our common judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom. and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities course of civilized and judependent communi-

After the address, follows a declaration rights. The Constitution, in spirit and letter, to the military deserts of Col. Fremont. The No change, other than the business one men-November last year; and we have every reason is similar to those of the States of the Union. We copy a few of its articles, the first, of course,

"The power is inherent in the people; all free vestigation to its proper sphere of action. more than six pontis, within which time the governments are instituted by their authority, and for their benefit, and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and

"All men have a natural and unalienable right themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their worship, are entitled to the protec- the United States?

ligion, and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civ-"The powers of this government shall be vided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person

to include justices of the peace. "The liberty of the press is essential to the seliest tone, "I can assure you, governor, 'money never was so scarce." Our dear wife, too, who has no reason to complain of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government; and control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government expects, through the people to select and support their own ministers, and churches, only good, universally she are the basis of the control of the sum she draws legislature or any branch of government expects. has no reason to complain of the sum she draws from us every week, s sure to stop our mouth no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights "This will bring with it the necessity of a directly, if we cay out against the growing in-

that liberty. investigating the official conduct of officers, or require an oath of allegiance to the United States religion of the 19th century declares in the face The Dublin Nation says-"We spit upon men in public capacity, or where the matter from those who are entrusted with authority. of Heaven that it is a monstrous wrong, and published is proper for public information, the You will also assure the people of California of thousand six hundred and thirty-four? What the English charity. We spit upon the benevo-one of our cities can make such a return? What lence which robs us of pounds, and brings in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have half so decided an increase? Nay, what one these will be your thanks." "Well," says Boz. under the direction of the court, as in other

The second article relates to the Legislative power. The Legislature is to consist of two says: It is said by some that the word cant is de- branches-a House of Representatives and Sen-

republic shall have one representative, and for would choose to be Monsieur Guillotine him- tive shall be added. No person shall be a repreself, or stand god-father to the gallows. Other sentative who has not resided in the county two demons have something to recommend them in whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years; the representatives shall be

shows they do not feel its force! It is the only religion of many, to be able to use hely words in the life, and then bring forward the grinning corpors; galvanized, perhaps, into horrible actual service in defence of the republic. He shall be elected by the people, and shall be el shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds come freighted from Brazil by Brazilians to the south coast; some of them, as is well known,

The demogogue takes the words which, when and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, ian colors, their American crows first leaving the heart lesp, and attempts to produce the same of State, of war, of the navy, and of the treasu-

appoint and commission all ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, accretaries laws.

be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualiof the Senate, and give the casting vote when the house is equally divided on any subject." The 4th article regulates the "Judicial De

The 5th article relates to "Miscellaneous Pro-

The Constitution concludes thus: "Done in convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserrade, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the the news-boy—the intelligent industry of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred apprentice—acted out in the life of the man and forty-seven, and of the republic the first. In witness whereof we have hereto set our

Monaovia, July 29th, 1847. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your consideration, through the governor, that con- so long and well sustained, have had the sati full approbation of every individual citizen, is it gives us pleasure to hear of their general me scarcely to be expected. We trust, however, cer that a large majority of our fellow-citizens will approve our doings, and adopt the constitution

rewith submitted. In our deliberations, we endeavored to kee party to express sympathy, &c., with the Pope our minds steadily fixed upon the great objects this mean? Our troops are victorious in Plus for his devotion to liberal views, and the of civil government, and have done what we conceived to be best for the general interest of this rising republic. We endeavored carefully With his views of the war-viz: "that it be tri- man who, in one day, earnestly struggles for to arrange every subject that might possibly arise calculated to disturb in the least the friendly derstand him. Nor does the following sentence and mark. And for all such, let us ever give a feeling which now so happily subsists between the different counties of this republic. deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the structing" this "large number of young men."

> In view of the peculiarity of our circumstan ces, the new position we have assumed is indeed a gigantic one, and the government now calls to or concerned for the safety and fature prosperity of this our only home.

With great respect, we have the honor of be ing your obedient and humble servants. By the unanimous order of the convention SAMUEL BENEDICT, President.

Something Like. The deficit of the Department under the new

Post Office Law the first year was over \$800,-000-this is reduced, the present or second year,

would not believe it could be-will propose, it is ed, may, consider themselves insulted, if the said, an uniform system of cheap postage. post of news-boy were proposed to them? How the better. every body read, and send matter to others to interested, when diligently and faithfully im-

read-let us do all to cultivate the affections, proved, and how, besides, a great public good improve the hearts, and advance the happiness results, from such diligence and fidelity. He. Constitution of the new republic. The address of the masses—and for this end let us have the and only he, is a man, who can lay right hold of, opens with a rapid historical sketch of the colo- cheapest postage. The cheaper, the better and do the work before him. And, if we could ny; states its growth and resources; its pros- for the department. The cheaper, the better get at the true source of human power or hu-

The Court Startiol.

We said the trial of Lt. Col. Fremont would fully developed in his manhood. prove interesting to military men. It is likely to be deeply interesting to the nation; for through of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us it we are having developed the purposes of our that comity which marks the friendly inter- Government as regards Mexico. The National must Labor and RESPECT LABOR. Intelligencer says:-

> trial is to take a vastly wider range than merely motives, objects, and conduct of the Mexican tioned, will be made in its course or principles. war itself can hardly fail to come under review The style of the new firm is Waight, Fisher. Martial, which will doubtless limit its own in- & Waight. How can the public indeed, shut its eyes to the official indications of the purpose of the Administration, in the earliest stages of this war, to make itself master of the territories of

Enough is already disclosed to show that this

to worship God according to the dictates of their of them, as made apparent by the following two Parliaments would pass without seeing its own consciences, without obstruction or mo- passages, read in the course of vesterday from iestation from others; all persons demeaning documents which have never been seen by one objects accomplished. That is to say in fourteen in ten thousand even of the reading citizens of years-seven being the usual term of a Parliation of law in the free exercise of their own re- Extract of a Letter from Secretary Bancroft to Commodore Stoat, dated July 12, 1847.

"The object of the United States Is, under its rights as a billigerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California. "When San Francisco and Monterey are secured, you will, if possible, send a small vessel elonging to one of these departments shall x- los, who, according to information received here ercise any of the powers belonging to either of may be counted upon as desirous of coming un-

directly, if we cry out against the growing increase of the house-keeping expenses, with the
popular chorusof "Money never was so scarce,"
and every citizen may freely speak, write,
and print on any subject, being responsible for
should be established under your protection; and,
and print on any subject, being responsible for
should be had to the wishes of the people of California, as well as to the actual possessors of

> the protection of the United States." Diplomatic Relations with Rome! The Government has determined to send Charge to Rome, if Congress assents. Colone Du Salle is proposed. The New York Herald

We learn that the Secretary of State has entrusted to an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, who has lately set out on a tour to Europe, the pleasing office of assuring his Holiness Pius the Ninth, of the warm, sympathy of our government and people in his present liberal and well the topics of the papers and letters.

directed efforts for the amelioration of Italy. The sympathy, and countenance of a free and enlightened government like ours, cannot fail to afford the good Pontiff grateful sustentation in his arduous struggle against the despotism of Aus- the 18th ult. The plan proposed by the latter tria. The impression is general that a new was that adopted by Mr. Perr in the panic of mission cannot be created, except by an act of 1793, when that minister restored confidence Congress; but hopes are entertained that the

some novel legal questions. Certain friends in England protected their bills. These friends they desired to pay. But their debtors in New York, under an act of the N. Y. Legislature, Government declined. have applied to the Court to restrain them from sending their assets abroad. Thus the assets, put saide to protect their London friends, and so must her reform be. The masses are culty, is, that the Bankrupt laws in England de- know what individual freedom, or fair opportuprive them of any control over any proper

Our old friends, and former partners, Mr. S. L'HOMMEDIEU and Dr. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, he retired from the Cincinnati Gazette. These gentlemen are respected wherever known-name stand higher as good citizens, and business

Mr. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU made to the patrous of the Gazette and the public a modest and appro-

priate parting address. We quote from it: It is now twenty-seven years, since, as a News years of close application, as an apprentice, gave him favor with his employers, and induced them to take him into partnership at the age of twenty-one. Twenty-one years have since rolled round, and he now asks of the Patrons of

"It is now twenty-neven years, since, as News Boy he made their acquaintance." How direct this mention of his first humble start! No hesitation mars its force, no false pride lessens its value. "Six years of close application, as an apprentice, gave him favor with his employers, and induced them to take him into partnership at the age of twenty-one." How simple this navration! Mr. L'HOMMEDIEU refers to his lowlier lot, and his higher position, with the same plainness and modesty. Well, he toiled hard an faithfully, and won success. Wealth has crowned his labors; but it was the fidelity of which has made his character slike hon

We quote again from Mr. L'Hommedien's

The Proprietors of the Gazette, whilst they have furnished the western public with a paper

There is more in this paragraph than most readers would suppose. Show as apprentices who do well, and, as a general rule, we will find employers who treat them well. And we happen to know, that this has been the result generally with those boys who were instructed by Mr. L'Hommedien! Same of them are distinguished; many are able writers-all that we know are doing well. Mr. L. modestly speaks of the "proprietors" of the Gazette "invery best we could in order to afford general Doubtless they did all they could; but this was mainly his department, and to him they would cheerfully give the credit of this good work --We cannot estimate the blessings which flow from a "right dealing" with apprentices by employers. When they are just, they do society a benefit which is perpetuated from generation to generation. To us, "the large number of young men who were instructed in the Gazette office, and who are doing well," seems an honor of which any man might be proud.

Hommidieu's address-a view which we would especially urge upon our friends of the South. We may see here what labor can accomplish, and how much it is honored in itself. How The Post Master General, seeing this-he many young men in Kentucky would be angerrequested to serve as an apprentice? Yet see Let every body write and be written to-let what "comes" of these positions, to the parties man improvement, we should find that both spring from qualities which marked the boyhood of Mr. L'Hommidieu, and were more

One other view struck us on reading Mr. L.

May our young men, rich and poor, bear in mind this, and all similar examples, and realize that he who would be successful, good, or great,

Of the CINCINNATI GAZETTE, so well and so firmly established, we need not say a word. Its character is known all over the country.-

Anti-State-Church Society

This society is in vigorous youth, in England, and at its meeting last month in London, Mr Mexico, with a view to permanent occupation Miall stated, that he did not believe more than ment-the Church Establishment, as a national institution, would be removed.

There is evidence that the subject has taken deep hold of the British mind. Popular feeling. and popular sympathy, demand the voluntary principle. The public interest requires it. A of war to take and hold possession of the port of State church thralls the public conscience, and San Diego; and it would be well to ascertain common sense, as well as the common west, the views of the people of Pueblo de los Ange- calls for its extinction. The truth is, as a monied question alone, it is highly importantthe others. This section is not to be construed der the jurisdiction of the United States. If for the church revenues are over eleven millions you can take possession of it, you should do so.
"The object of the United States has refercively list to education, and not to the support of curity of freedom in a State; it ought not, ence to ultimate peace with Mexico; and if at therefore, to be restrained in this republic. The that peace the basis of the urt rossibarts shall "an ecclesiastical militia, or church police," civil list, to education, and not to the support of

> sal good, could result from it. We are glad to perceive that the subject is discussed in a right tone, and the change proposed in a christian spirit. "A State church," says Mr. Miall, "is contrary to reason, to comauthority in that province. It may be proper to mon sense, to every feeling of justice-and the should not be. Let it be put down, however,

Another Arrival. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE SPAIN! CHOLERA! &c. &c.

in the spirit of the gospel."

The Washington reached New York on the Failures, commercial distress, decrease in th price of bread-stuffs, and of cotton ! These are

A deputation went from Liverpool to London to ask aid of Government and received no enobject may be accomplished more speedily, in this instance without violating established usahalf that sum answered the object. It was urged that a similar loan now-an advance in The failure of Prime, Ward, & Co., will start times that amount of property, and stop the the same way of three millions would save ten canic-a panic which, according to the ac counts, threatens, unless arrested, wider disaster and deeper distress, than the country ever knew

Great Britain, it seems to us, cannot look to. crowded and crushed in every form, and bardly nity means. A State hierarchy burdens the country with an enormous debt; a monied mo-Trachers for the West .- A Hartford cor- nopoly manacles her commerce; a proud nobilirespondent of the New York Evangelist, mays, tr, and a harsh conservatism, cramps her indus-Oct. 22nd: "We have just sent from this city a try, and tramples down the whole laboring class; class of three hundred ladies, under the care of and until these are abandoned, until the land of the National Board of Education, for which the nation is thrown into market, and house Ex-Governor Slade is general agent. For three worth allowed to own and improve it-until the weeks they have been passing through a course equality of man is practically acknowledged.